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Antimicrobial testing of some of the prominent invasive plants used by the traditional healers of Vhembe district municipality in the treatment of HIV/AIDS related symptoms

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The antimicrobial activity of restorative plant extracts justifies them to be used as a part of numerous fields, for example, sustenance industry, drug store and solution. There are an expanding number of illnesses, including bacterial diseases which are displaying different levels of drug resistance. In this study, 6 invasive plants were investigated, *Solunum mauritianum*, *Argemone chroleuca*, *Eucalyptus paniculata*, *Melia azedarach*, *Ricinus communis*, *Agave sisalana* based on their frequency of use and the little literature reported on the antimicrobial activity. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of both the acetone and aqueous extract against the different test organism ranged from 3-50 mg/ml. The concentration of plants extracts were conducted at 1 mg/ml, 5mg/ml, 10 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml and 50 mg/ml, respectively. The results were slightly shown at the concentration of 50 mg/ml. This clearly meant that the plant extract are not effective for MIC. The results were slightly shown at the concentration of 50 mg/ml. This clearly meant that the plant extract are not effective for MIC. The investigation of plant extracts may be a first step towards finding new therapeutic agents against resistant human pathogens of bacterial origin. Pathogenic bacterial strains which may be etiologic agents of sexually transmitted infections include *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *S. aureus*. The positive results demonstrate that plants utilized by the Vhembe traditionally healers have an impact in the treatment of some HIV/AIDS related symptoms.